SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1894.

LOCAL NEWS, The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Passs and New York Association Passs is at 21 to 3P Ann street. All information and does ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

A Proper Change.

After a long delay, Mr. Kumno has apparently succeeded in bringing Mr. GRESH-AM to agree upon a treaty, of which the central feature is the abolition of the United

States consular courts in Japan. There are various other features in the compact, including stipulations relating to commerce. But its central purpose, so far as Japan is concerned, is and always has been the abolition of that extra-territorial jurisdiction which she has long felt to be a reflection upon her system of courts and laws. Ambitious of the world's good opinion, and believing that a foreigner may rely upon getting justice in her tribunals as well as a native, she has chafed under the Imputation implied by the English and American consular courts within her domains. The concessions which she has been called upon to make in ridding herself of this system relate to various points in the intercourse of the two countries, and, as aids to her main purpose, we may assume that they were willingly made.

But our country does not enjoy the distinction of being the first to accede to Japan's request. England acquiesced in it some time ago, and now the most that can be said for Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration is that it has followed England's cue. In such matters, promptness in granting the favor makes it doubly acceptable. It was a subject on which Japan was sensitive, and that the concession could be made is evident from the fact that it has at length been accorded. But whatever the cause of Mr. GRESHAM's delays, the predecessor of Mr. KURINO was recalled without having obtained the desired treaty. Meanwhile England secured the prestige of being the first to place Japan, in this respect, upon the footing of the most enlightened nations

England and the Coming Thunder Storm.

In the current number of the Nincteentl Century a German student of international Questions, Dr. FELIX BOH, discusses the dangers which threaten the far-scattered British possessions, and suggests the pre fautions which he deems indispensable The perils are palpable enough, but there is bttle likelihood that the most effective of the precautions named will be adopted.

Dr. Bon sees many indications that a ter rible international thunder storm is about to break over the roof of the British empire. Ominous, in his eyes, are the lightning flashes from South Africa, Madagascar, and the Soudan; from India, Siam, and Afghanistan; from the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. England seems the predestined victim of the tremendous changes which have taken place in the size and character of armies on the continent of Europe, and of the sweeping revolution in the methods of naval warfare. It is she whose maritime seendancy, the vital cord which binds her disjointed dominions, is menaced by the colossal naval strongholds of Toulon and Cronstadt, and by such other naval stations, completed or in process of construction, as Biserta, Libau, and Vladivostock.

How shall England face the coming tempest? One safeguard, indeed, she has already provided by appropriating the great sum of \$115,000,000 for additions to her navy. She is assailable, however, by land as well as sea. How is she to make head against assailants in land warfare, so long as she adheres to the policy of political isolation and to the exploded system of recruitment for her army? There has been, of late, a rumor that Lord RoseBerr, pushing to extremes the leaning with which Mr. GLADSTONE was credited, is caressing the idea of a second Triple Alliance, in which Great Britain would join forces with Russia and France. No such league would be attainable except through England's surrendering gratuitously in advance all, or nearly all, that she might lose at the end of a disastrous war. Every careful observer will concur in Dr. Bott's opinion that for the British Government a coalition with Russia, her natural antagonist on the Bosporus and in Asia, is impossible; and that no less out of the question is a close ailiance with France, which has been made a bitter enemy by England's colonial policy. as well as by her position in the Mediterranean, in Egypt, and in Southeast Africa.

Where, then, is Great Britain to find friends? Dr. Bon, as might be expected, looks with sympathy on Lord Salisbury's disposition to contract intimate relations with the three central powers. But what is new and striking in the Nineteenth Century article is the frank declaration that England could not enter the existing Triple Alliance upon equal terms. The central powers could not agree to help her with their armies in her hour of need, because, having herself no army worth mentioning, she could offer no equivalent assistance. According to Dr. Bon, the primary and essential condition of Great Britain's admission to the Triple Alliance is a drastic recon struction of her military system by the substitution of universal conscription for recruitment. Then England might with propriety summon German soldiers to aid in the defence of her world-wide empire, because, if Germany in her turn were menaced, English Generals might play, under the altered conditions of European warfare, parts commensurate with those filled by MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON.

This, of course, is tautamount to saying that England can obtain no allies anywhere; that it is Carthage, and not Rome, to which she offers a close parallel; and that she is destined to be stripped of a great part of her outlying possessions when the storm breaks upon her. For, with their system of parliamentary government and the traditional security of their insular position, Englishmen will never submit to universal conscription. They would sooner lose their empire piecemeal, forgetting that the loss of their commerce must follow, that the decay of their navy would ensue, and that in the end they would be threatened even in their island home.

A Desirable Situation.

No wonder there is competition among clergymen for the vacant pulpit of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington. The income of the shepherd who guides that flock is over \$10,000 a year, and may be as high as \$20,000; he has a free use; he has a pleasant place in the fashionable set of the capital; and he enjoys the privilege of preaching to the Vice-President, Supreme Court Justices, and other office- age under regular grants from their legisla- the coming year. Notwithstanding the

church is calculated to induce thought in any reader's mind. No wonder that there are a great lot of competitors for its pulpit We do not know that there is a more desira

ble one in the country. There is as much competition among ministers for it as there is among politicians for any office under the Government. Applicants on the spot labor for it in person; those at a distance make use of the mails. Our Washington correspondent sends us word that scores of letters have already been received from them, though the vacancy has existed for a few days only. We are told chance for a Briggsite or a follower of ex-Professor PRESERVED SMITH, who recently inherited a fortune.

While we would not give any man a recon mendation to the Presbytery, any more than we would recommend an office seeker to Boss CLEVELAND, we may take the liberty of giving a hint which may be regarded as deserving of consideration. Upon the other side of the East River there is a farfamed Presbyterian clergyman who is looking for a pulpit. We think he fills the Presbyterian bill, as we have it from Washngton. He is orthodox to the backbone; he is of middle age; he has re-futed the heresy of second-probation-ism; he is reputed to be an unusually effective preacher; he is opposed to ritualism, or perhaps we had better say to too much of it; and it is possible that he might be satisfied with the income of the pulpit and altar of the New York Avenue Church. We feel some scruples against mentioning his name here at this time, lest it should seem that we are among his backers for the place; but the Washington Presbytery can ascertain what it is at any moment by addressing an inquiry to the Rev. THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Keep Faith With the Red Men.

The report of the Commissioners who, under the instructions of Congress, have been visiting the Indian Territory, seems to contemplate modifying the pledges given by the Government to the five civilized tribes more than a generation ago.

The Commission, which consists of Mr. H. L. DAWES of Massachusetts, Mr. M. H. KIDD of Indiana, and Mr. A. S. McKennon of Arkansas, has had an important and difficult task to perform. More than half of the area included originally in the Indian Territory has, within half a dozen years, been set apart, under a series of purchases from its owners, as Oklahoma. The remainder is now almost wholly owned by the five civilized tribes, each of which holds its lands in common. The Commission sought to persuade these tribes to take lands in severalty, except town sites and coal and mineral lands which could be sold for the common benefit. It also wanted them to accept a regular territorial government of the usual form, to cover the whole region. But the councils of the tribes rejected the proposals, except in the case of the Cherokees, who wanted more time to consider them.

Mr. DAWES is the author of the severalty allotment law, and is justly proud of it, as it constitutes his chief contribution to the legislation of his time. He and his associates have come back from the Indian Territory much disgusted with the rejection of the severalty plan there, although the DAWES law had expressly excepted the five civilized tribes from its operation, thus recognizing their right to hold to the old tenure in common. They also found that the Indians would sell no more land to the Government at present, the Creeks and Seminoles perhaps considering that they had parted with enough in giving up their claims upon about 1,888,000 acres to Oklahoma, and the Cherokees in giving up the Outlet, of over 6,000,000. They are also not ready for a territorial government.

Thus baffled in their purpose, the Commissioners resort to a stroke which may possibly at least frighten the red men, and make them more compliant. In their report, while not denying that the United States solemnly granted to the tribes the lands they now occupy, specially guaranteeing in some treatles that no State or territorial lines should be drawn around them, yet the Commissioners assert that this grant was merely " a conveyance in trust." That trust, they proceed to argue, has been violated, and, accordingly, "it is the plain duty of the United States to enforce the trust it has so created and recover for its original uses the domain, and all the gains derived from the perversion of the trust, or discharge the trustees."

All this may be very queer and puzzling for the Indians, who are thus suddenly converted from their prolonged and historic status as wards into that of guardians or trustees, in a double function which they may find it difficult to understand. Whether under the threat of being "discharged" as trustees they are to be "fired out" from their homes, they may perhaps be uncertain. Of course nothing of that sort is really intended. The object of the Commissioners is only to carry out their desire to secure severalty allotment and a much needed improvement in the government of the Territory without the consent of the Indians,

if that consent is withheld. The trust which the Commissioners have discovered for use at the present time, is one to hold these lands in common, "so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal, undivided interest in the whole." And the "perversion of this were born: high trust," as the report gravely explains, is that a few Indians, half breeds, and adopted citizens hold enclosed, to their own benefit, a great part of the common lands for pasturage and cultivation. This is called such a violation of the trust as entitles the United States Government "to

recover for its original uses the domain." The theory is ingenious, but it remains to tribes were put there, because they gave up preferred to have. It seems like an efterthought to hold that this grant was made on the condition that the Indian tribes would always agree to keep their land in common, and never to lease any portion of it for cultivation to their own citizens. It in New York would hasten back to Russia may be questioned whether any such sup- to live there. Our contemporary adds that posed trust was created at the time in the if these reforms should be adopted by

grants made of these lands. Beyond doubt the condition of the Indian Territory is bad. The lawlessness there is extreme, and Congress must do something to check it at the coming session. Perhaps a territorial government would benefit the region, although a better system of courts and a more adequate system of marshals and Indian police might stop the brigandage part of them have come here, within the and other crimes even under the present system of government. Severalty allotment | dominions. It is certain that if but a half, would also probably be a good thing for the or even one-third, of this great body of peoprogress of the tribes, although the Indians | ple were to return to Russia, the steamship insist that the ablest men among them companies would have an extra amount of to Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, get their rights of cultivation and pastur-

schools without direct taxes, and for other tribal expenses.

But the great point to observe is that the Government must keep its faith with these tribes under a fair and liberal interpretation of the treaties, even if they do not accept proposals that we consider to be for their advantage. The Commissioners hold that although the United States expressly granted to these tribes the right of selfgovernment, "they have demonstrated their ncapacity to govern themselves, and no higher duty can rest upon the Government that granted this authority than to revoke that all candidates for the place must be it when it has so lamentably failed." But "orthodox to the backbone." There is no is this a fair statement of the case? The frontiersmen and land grabbers have often taken such views, but we have not been wont to get them from so conspicuous a friend of the Indian as Mr. Dawes. It is a matter of profound regret if these views are correct.

However, the Indians have their side of the story. They say that one reason why lawss exists in the Indian Territory is that the tribes are overrun with white in truders, whom the United States Govern ment has pledged its word to expel, yet has never driven out, while the Indians are no longer able to eject them. Granting that tribal laws and permissions are to blame for some of these intrusions, yet it would be strange, with a prolonged failure of the Government to execute its specific pledges in this matter, if it should now set up as an excuse for revoking its grants the violation by the Indians of an alleged trust, which perhaps they never heard of until now.

Mr. Dawes once said in the Senate that a radical defect in all dealings with the red men was that they had had held up to them negotiations in the one hand, a sword in the other." That was during a debate on the purchase of the Cherokee Outlet. Then he objected to driving the Indians into accepting \$1.25 per acre as the price, though intimating that the land might otherwise be condemned for public uses, and that any way they had no title to it. He is no longer, however, a Senator, but himself a negotiator. The Indians are obstinate, trying, conservative, and suspicious. Mr. DAWES has possibly come to believe in the efficacy of a threat in supplementing a wise offer. Yet the threat must scrupulously avoid taking the form of any violation of past stipulations or present good faith.

The Committee of Five.

We publish in another column a defence of the five Good Government young fellows whom the Committee of Seventy are rebuking and upbraiding because they started a movement to gather some of the fruits of reform by filing charges against District Attorney Fellows without previously consulting the venerable heads of that slowgoing old concern. These young men are treated as if they

were impertinent chaps who had no right to interfere in the matter at all, because of their inexperience and their alleged deficiency in discretion. All the members of the Committee of Seventy who have been questioned as to their sensational proceeding, speak of them as fools who have played into the hands of Tammany; and in these remarks there is concealed an imputation that really they are traitors in the camp, though disguised as reformers. Our correspondent shows from the history of their long-continued and unselfish devotion to the cause, that such an insinuation is as cruel as it is without reason. They were at work against Tammany years before the Committee of Seventy engaged in the campaign; and instead of their having stolen the thunder of that respectable old body, it has done the purloining from them. They set the example. The Committee of Seventy only followed it after they had borne the strain and heat of the fray with the exhaustless energy and courage of youth. They were fairly entitled by their service to the place of leaders which was usurped by the Seventy, and they undertook no more than their past audacity indicated that they were just the fellows to the dulness of age, but listened only to the incitements of youth.

So far from deserving censure from the Committee of Seventy or anybody else, surely they deserve only praise for their not believe that they are the sort of young men to retire from the field simply because they have encountered the fire of the blank charges of ridicule shot against them by envy and jealousy.

Let them keep the field! As our correspondent says, this Committee of Five, armed with the exuberant vitality of youth, ought to be more than a match for the old fogies of the Committee of Seventy. It is for the Seventy to do the retiring to give place to the Five. Moreover, it will be easier for Mayor STRONG to find places in the municipal Government for Five than for Seventy.

Our Russian Residents.

We are rather surprised by the account given in the Jewish Messenger of the state of mind of the Jewish immigrants who have come here from Russia within the past few years. Take, for example, this statement of the Jewish Messenger concerning their political disposition and their loyalty to the Government of the empire in which they

" Many scores of Russian Jews have called at the Russian Consulate here to swear allegiance to the ne Czar."

This is a surprise to us.

Our reporters learned, a few days after the death of ALEXANDER III., that a considerable number of the Russians among us had visited the Russian Consulate for the purpose of declaring their allegiance to e seen whether it will hold water. The his imperial successor: but we did not Indian Territory was constituted, and the know that among these visitors were many of the Jewish subjects of the Czar living other lands of theirs which the Government | here. We are surprised by the statement of

the Jewish Messenger. Still more surprising is the statement of the Jewish Messenger that if the new Czar were to adopt certain reforms desired by his Jewish subjects multitudes of those of them

NICHOLAS II., "The steamship accommodations would be inade-quate to hold the throngs of Russians who would be eager to return to the land that they claimed was a

intolerant and cruck" The Jewish inhabitants of this city, according to the most trustworthy estimate, number about 300,000; and the greater past ten or twelve years, from the Czar's business on their hands for many months of

ever, we cannot believe that any very large proportion of them are likely to leave this country.

We would not urge them to stay among us if they desire to take their departure. We cannot offer them any other inducements to stay than those which are already freely offered to them. Very many of them have prospered in New York. A good share of them who came here in poverty a few years ago are already well off. Others of them, we sincerely regret to say, have been less fortunate

We shall certainly not attempt to retain here those of them who have shown that they prefer the Russian Government to the American Government by declaring their allegiance to his Majesty NICHOLAS II. at the Russian Consulate in New York. We want only such immigrants to the United States as appreciate American freedom, and are desirous of living among us as loyal American citizens, true to our country's flag. faithful to its Constitution, and ready to defend it against all enemies.

A Good Citizen.

Some small events of late have served to present Mr. John Jacob Astor of this city as deserving of special commendation. Mr. Asron's great wealth has subjected him, in connection with certain of his affairs, to situations which have shown him to be posseased of sound sense, public spirit, and an entire lack of that cravenness which sometimes deters thoughtlessly weak-hearted men from contending in their own behalf for rights, which are really at the bottom of the common peace and security.

At the beginning of this year, there was an attempt made to stop an Aston stable from being built next to a Jewish synagogue. It happened that the affair reached a point where the trustees of the ASTOR estate, who were building the stable, thought that they were being bulldozed by the use of the sentiment that doesn't like money in other people's hands. There even was a law passed by the Legislature to forbid the stable, which was very creditably vetoed by Governor FLOWER. Then all legal rights having been established in their proper place, good neighborship on Mr. Aston's part asserted itself, and the stable scheme was given up.

Lately a man got into Mr. Aston's house and, on being discovered, assumed the rôle of a vagabond but harmless tramp. The Judge before whom he was brought, discharged him as a tramp; but Mr. Aston refused to admit that the act of breaking into a rich man's house could throw over a burgiar a veil of compassion and lenity, or that any one could draw a line of criminality between the rich and the poor; and, in the face of very uninviting criticisms here and there, he had the tramp brought back to court and subjected to the usual examination as a thief. Mr. ASTOR evidently is not a man to permit the safeguards of public security to be unsettled through aversion to protecting himself when assailed. If every other rich citizen showed this spirit under such circumstances, the community would be greatly the better for it.

The Republicans who won, unexpectedly to themselves, a victory in the recent municipal election have not been talking with as much rolubility as their guerrilla allies and reform auxiliaries. One local Republican, however, onspicuous as a champion of honest partisanhip, has had a few words to say that are worthy of serious consideration. We mean the Hon. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, former Fire Commissioner, former Senator, and former Postmaster of this town. Under his administration the New York Fire Department attained the high stand-ard of efficiency which has made it a model for other cities. As State Senator, representing a Democratic district, he was liberal and progres sive; and if New York ever had a better Postmaster by the appointment of a Republican President, knowledge of the fact has been withheld from the great majority of our citizens. "I take," says this stalwart and straight Republican, "the ground that the best administration of the departments of this city is entirely compatible with bi-partisan heads. I believe that the Police Board should be bi-partisan, and I firmly believe that the bi-partisan principlo attempt, when they charged alone against | should be applied to the Park Department, the Col. FELLOWS, determined to do or die in | Fire Department, the Tax Department, and the the assault. They did not take counsel of Excise Department. The abuses which have grown out of the absolute control of these departments by one political party are arguments enough to convince any one that something

must be done to prevent their recurrence."

What Mr. Van Corr favors is if not an equal division of political power and responsibility. gallantry. Their manner of attack was at least a fair representation for both of the both original and unexpected, and we do great parties in the Boards of Commissioners, in which one party should serve as a check up the other. Such was the rule in the Fire Department for many years, a department until recently under the direction of partisans without Mugwump membership. Such is now the rule in the Police Department. Senator VAN Corr favors the extension of the system to the Park, Tax, and Excise departments.

His views are those of a practical man, not a nere theorist, and are, on that account, worthy of serious consideration. His prominence as a Republican makes them of unusual importance just at present.

Order, ladies, please! "Souvent femme tric." So sang the King, and even DANTE himself said something of the same sort. But here comes a horrible scientist, Prof. CÉSARE LOMsnoso, crawling all over with figures in the Rerue des Repues, endeavoring to deal statistically with love and suicide. In Italy, he says, during the last four years 75 per cent, of suicides among women were for love, and only 20 per cent. for the same holy cause among men. Mean chaps, those Italian mashers! Theirs is a poor record. In France the figures show 28 per cent, of love suicides among the women and only 7 per cent, among the men! The French are no better.

This is all bad enough, but when this pro fessor displays his frightful figures in all their totals, the ladies are distanced in this deadly love chase. Among his most awful items, for which he has rummaged all over the civilized world, one records fifty husbands who killed themselves rather than survive their beloved better halves, and only fourteen wives who re-fused to live after the death of their husbands! Sacred joys of matrimony! Ladies, can this

The double-sided Chinese man, Lt YUEN, half merchant, half laborer, whose peculiar case we explained a few days ago, is to be sent back to China, unless he can secure a reversal of the decision of Commissioner SHIELDS. It appeared to us that he was more of a merchant than a laborer, but the Commissioner has determined otherwise. His countrymen here are deeply interested in his case, for the reason that many of them are in the same plight that he was in. They invest their money in a mercantile firm while they inbor elsewhere for wages; and they hold that they should not be classed as laborers because their investments entitle them to a higher rank. There are subtleties of distinction here that must be taken into account if equity

is to be observed. For one reason we are rather sorry that Lr Yuzz is to be deported, and that other Chinese of his kind will hereafter be liable to deportation. We think that some American workingmen might take a lesson from the shrewd Chinese who invest their spare money in a business firm while they labor otherwise to earn more money. It seems to us that thus the Chinese set an example which is not destitute of merit. The American working people who save money are likely to put it in a savings bank, where the insolders. A list of the membership of the tures, paying rents which provide for free statements of the Jewish Messenger, how- ing it in a business scatter, where the profits may possibly be large. We are not disposed to throw away the suggestion which is offered to honest labor by the thrifty and prodigiously long-headed Chinese, among whom Li Yues is

now at the front. If, as vesterday's Tribune reports, the Hon. THOMAS M. PASCHAL of Texas, a voter in Congress for free wool, calls the Democrats who refused to reflect him "disguised Democrats," what, we ask, will be call Democratic supporters of Congressmen who voted to tax the supreme free raw material, rice? If wool ought to be free, rice ought to be doubly free.

As a matter of fact, under a tariff for revenue only nothing can be free, so that, instead o maligning his constituents for condemning his free wool vote, Mr. PASCHAL should apologize and confess that he violated his party's platform in giving that vote.

That able and sterling Democratic jour nal, the Times of Richmond, Va., says, justly, that THE SUN fell into an error in omitting its name from the limited number of Democratic fournals that have steadily advocated a constitutional tariff carrying out the great doctrine of revenue only. The Times is right. We admit our fault and apologize for it. Would there were many other incorruptible organs of the press to whom the same apology could be made!

Sound Nesse as to the South, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many prominent daily newspapers are printing col-umns of advice for Southern planters who are told to abandon cotton, which is selling at five ents a pound, and plant crops which will pay good profits, or breed hogs and cattle. The low price of cotton is the stock in trade of demagogues who trade upon the natural discontent of the farmers who have suffered losses since cotton began tumbling down from a profitable to an unprofitable price, and, as there is no prospect that cotton will advance beyond p rates for several years, it is likely that the demagogues will flourish and revel in the madness f populism until the farmers of the whole land shall have learned that inventing political platforms, listening to cranks, and the cultivation of hatred, envy, and uncharitableness are sins and devil worship.

One great trouble with Southern farmers who

have not travelled far from home is that they fancy their condition far worse than it is, and believe that the farmers of the West and East are better off in every respect. There could not be a greater mistake, for any traveller who has kept his eyes open when visiting the different sections of the country will have noticed the prosperous appearance of Southern farmers homes and lands as compared with the squalid condition of the hard-working farmers of the far West or in parts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Few well-informed men would not prefer an investment in a cotten plantation even at the present low price of that staple, to an ownership in a potato farm in Maine or

even at the present low price of that staple, to an ownership in a potato farm in Maine or a hay farm in New Hampshire. Despite the hard times in the South, tho farmers keep their sons and daughters at home, where there is plenty to cat for all, but in the long-settled New England States most of the farmers sons and daughters who stay at home during seed time and harvest must seek work in the stifling factories, and live in the vile hovels of the manufacturing towns, in order to earn enough to keep themselves from the almshouses. Farming in the densely settled State of Massachusetts brings smaller returns upon the money invested than in the comparatively sparsely settled State of Arkansas, and under the best conditions in New England the farmers lot is worse than that of the negro laborer in the cotton belt, whose large family of children will, in the cotton-picking season, bring in more money than is earned by the average family of New England agricultural districts.

The remedy for hard times in the Southern cotton belt is said to be diversified crops and breeding of hogs and cattle for home consumption; this advice is as old as the time of George Washington, and has been tried with unvarying failures from that day to this, the fact being that most of the cotton belt is not if for hogs or cattle, nor the many varieties of vegetable products which are suggested by theoretical farmers who write essays on "Five Cent Cotton Means the Bankruptcy of the South." The South needs no outside advice from men ignorant of her climate and people. She has plenty of good agricultural journals, and thousands of wise and practical men in hanking, merchandising, and political walks of life who know how to keep the Sunny South head to the wind, and close resefed in the hard financial gale which is blowing over all the world, and when the storm subsides she will be found taut and right making good headway for the port of prosperity, with a captain and crew of solid Democrats on deck and a rare collection of Populist cranks swingi

Mr. John Jay, St. Philip's Church, and Mr.

Depew. of New York for his zeal in endeavoring to have the lay delegates from St. Philip's African Church in this city admitted to seats in the convention. Being regarded rightly or wrongly,

was only one "Hishop;" and the "ecclesiastics" did not wear their "robes." A CLERICAL MENRER OF THAT CONVENTION.

Our European Stations.

interest of history and of our flag was so full of de-lightful inaccuracies that the present writer, who was attached to the European squadron in 1866-1887. feels it a matter of duty, in the interest of history, to correct these errors.

He hear a summer of the late Rear denies and the late Rear denies Spencer was freet Captain, as there was no finer of that name attached to the squadron, nor was here ever a Rear Admiral Spencer in the United

"Au Claire de la Lune."

From the Richmond Disputes

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

Somewhat Impassioned Defence of Five Young Reformers Against the Seventy.

young gentlemen of Good Government Club D who have preferred charges against District Attorney Fellows are treated as if they were poschers upon a field of reform preempted by the Committee of Seventy. They are described as bumptious upstarts, impudent interlopers, nincompoops, and "too preyious" young chaps by members of that committee and its newspaper organs. A concerted effort has been made to snuff them out as farcical characters. They are likened to the Three Tallors of Tooley Street, of ludicrous fame,

In justice, therefore, to these very earnest young gentlemen, I hope you will allow me to present a brief history of their association with the work of reform which, to my mind, affords an ample vindication of their right, their eminent fitness, to lead the movement for the regeneration of New York into which the Comnittee of Seventy has entered so tardfly, and in which, with becoming modesty, it should be only a humble follower of these hardy ploneers of referm.

At the head of the Committee of Five, if I may so describe it, is Mr. Richard Ward Greene Welling. Mr. Welling is an educated young gentleman, a lawyer by profession, who crated himself to the cause of reform while still a college student (he was graduated from Harvard in the class of '80), and from the time when he reached his majority, or about fourteen years ago, he has been faithful to his early vows and persistent in his efforts to fulfil them in practice, Mr. Welling has been a tireless reformer, even to the neglect of selfish interests contributory to the advancement in his professional career due to his remarkable industry. The interests upon which his enthusiasm has been expended have always been public rather than private. As soon as he reached an age which qualified him to vote he threw himself into the areas of reform with characteristic impetuosity, and he has been battling there ever since and withintermission. In the beginning be out fought almost single-handed. The of the Committee of Seventy were still wedded to their old partisan idols, and they gave this redoubtable young champion no assistance: but he needed none to sustain his indomitable spirit. He was sufficient to himself. If he could not rally the forces of superannuation, he was confident that his zeal would eventually prove infectious among fresh-blooded and full-blooded and ingenuous youth.

I see that Mr. Charles C. Beaman of the Committee of Seventy speaks of Mr. Welling patronizingly as a young man carried away into almost inconceivable folly by an excess of zeal. But where was Mr. Beaman when Mr. Welling first entered into the fray, and where was he during the many years in which Mr. Welling was exending herculean moral strength in a supreme effort to uplift this community? Was Mr. Beaman a reformer then? Undoubtedly he is older than Mr. Welling, and I will not deny that he is wiser in the prudential counsels of worldliness, for he is a long-headed man; but this ovement of reform needed the propulsion of the poetle ideality of youth, and Mr. Beaman's prosaic conservatism would have been a brake on the car of progress, so that it was fortunate hat the astute lawyer did not get aboard until the vehicle had acquired resistless momentum. Mr. Welling was the animating spirit of every

reform movement which culminated in the victory of whose fruits of honor and esteem Mr. Beaman would now deprive him, as if he were only a nincompoop. One of the most efficient of these engines of reform was the old Commonwealth Club, the progenitor of the City Club, with its Good Government offshoots. The prime spirit in its organization was Mr. Welling, if, indeed, he should not be described as its veritable author. In formulating the scheme, moreover, he exhibited an understanding of human nature, though then so young, which rould not now do discredit to even the longheaded Beaman himself. He made it a dining club, meeting once a month for the purpose of discussing such gastronomic achievements as could be obtained for \$1.50 a plate, wine extra, but a very fair quality of California claret, purchasable at a small price per This feast furnished the means for bottle. the artful introduction of speeches and appeals on behalf of reform; but among Populist cranks swinging from running nooses at the yardarms.

Let it not be forgotten that the industrious and intelligent farmers of the South have by dint of improved machinery, invented by clever native machinists, succeeded in producing cotton at prices which are much below the cost of Indian and Egyptian cotton, and are sending it to Bombay in competition against the ryots who work for 12 cents a day. Year by year the cotton acreage of India is lessened, forced out of seed by American competition; and the years are not far away when the cotton factories of the South will send blain and colored fabrics to the for East, where England is losing her hold of the trade and the confidence of the people who have been beggared by the attempts of England to force British goods upon them at the point of the bayonet.

New BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 22.

Mr. Welling to withdraw from the reform arena

Five against District Attorney Fellows, and I

Mr. Kelly in consenting to discharge such an

office. Consistently he could go to Mr. Welling,

if he went at all on this business, only in the

attitude of a pupil soliciting advice and direc-

tion, and not of a mentor and a master pre-

suming to offer suggestion and criticism. In saying this I do not wish to seem to

disparage the indisputable title of Mr. Kelly

with Mr. Welling, he is only a raw recruit

in the ranks commanded by the other. It is

true that Mr. Kelly threw up the advantages

of a profitable legal association and practice in

Paris solely for the purpose of redeeming New

York: but he could enter into the campaign only

as the adjutant of Mr. Welling, already its

veteran leader on the spot; and forthwith such

a relation was established between the two en-

thusiasts. Mr. Welling welcomed Mr. Kelly

unselfishly, and made him his right-hand man-

The two became inseparable in their devotion to

the cause. The whole soul, the undivided am

bition of both was wrapped up in it. It was

their thought by day and their dream by night. With Mr. Reaman reform

was still a thing apart, even if the

all in his Laodicean breast. It was Mr. Well-

ing's and Mr. Kelly's whole existence. But Mr.

Welling was always the dominating leader, as

having been first in the field, though he mag-

nanimously permitted Mr. Kelly to carry off the

honor of founding the City Club, an organiza-

tion which was only the fruition of his own

early efforts. Mr. Welling took a comparatively

wherever he sat was the head of the table. Mr

to him enough for all, and it was distributed

This letter has already trespassed on your

patience so far that I cannot now give myself

the satisfaction of fitly extolling the merits of

the four remaining young gentlemen of the Committee of Five, though their names must

always remain embalmed in the memory of

reformers. They are Mr. Preble Tucker, instant

in season and out of season; Mr. Fulton Mc-

Mahon, who sacrificed himself by running

ineffectually for Alderman in the Eleventh dis-

Mr. Clarence Goadby, last but not least in this

Finally, is it not more probable that valuable

results will be achieved by this compact, ardent,

would now deprive him.

short roll of honor.

sentiment had obtained any lodgment at

to high rank as a reformer; but, as compare

am utterly astonished at the presumption

by calling back the charges of the Committee of

I see also that Mr. Edmond Kelly has been deputed by the Committee of Seventy to induce

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the old Abolition days the late Mr. John Jay was distinguished in the Convention of the Diocese conventior. Being regarded rightly or wrongly, in the light of an "Abolitionist" measure his endeavors were not successful.

In the session of 1853 the motion to admit those delegates on purely canonical grounds was made by other parties and passed with little, if any, opposition. It was no triumph for Mr. Jay, in the present writer's opinion.

In speaking as he did on Monday (as reported in THE SUNY of "Bishops and ecclesiastics sitting round in their robes," and excluding the colored brethren from intercourse with them, Mr. Depew drew largely upon his imagination. There was only one "Bishop:" and the "ceclesiastics" did not wear their "robes."

A CLERICAL MERGER OF THAT CONVENTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The letter of your correspondent, the Hon. Roderick F. Farrell, published it last Sunday's Sus. and written as stated, in the

After the close of the war Rear Admiral L. M. Goldscorough was ordered to command the European squadron and had for his flagship the United States deam frigate Colorado, and his Fleet Captain was the ate Bear Admiral A. Ludiow Case, then a Captain in

officer of that name attached to the squadron, nor was there ever a Rear Admiral Spencer in the United States navy.

Mr. Farrell states that Nice subsequently became a kind of official rendeavous, but that after some years Nice was abandoned, because the immarulate (sic secretary of the Navy, the late theorie M. Robesson, and death thought it injurious to the norals and discipline of the hary to have so many favors showered excited as abandoners, and that Villafranche was selected as headquarters during Admiral Goddborough's command, but as the harfor of Nice is small of watered insecure, and without a sufficient depth of watered insecure, and without a sufficient depth of watered insecure, and without a sufficient depth of watered insecure, and without a sufficient of Villafranche, who of the war ships for one of the war ships for the rendeavous. Villafranche is a small town, two or three miles cast of Nicancia is in reality a suburb of that city. Our officers had is in reality a suburb of that city. Our officers had herefore, for more than a quarter of a century been within easy distance of Nice, and the courtegies te ween ships and shore have been constant and agreeable, and without having proved "hijustous to the morais and discipline of the navy."

Historia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Your cospondent, Anatole Bagman, has kindly revived second verse of "Au Clair de la Lune," thereby suggesting the antithetical third verse, which contain the point of the song.

Au clair de la lupa n' cu va Arliquin n' cu va Arliquin Frapper chez la brunta Qui reponda sondaln Qui frappe de la sorta ! Il dis a son tour Oute a son tour Pour le dieu d'amour!

trict; Mr. Charles Taber, youthful chronologi-cally, but ripe in his devotion to the cause, and Will not some vieux lapin of le Quartier during usecond Empire, supply the alightly compromist ourth stanta; Res by Dance. New York, Nov. 23.

Mum's Part of the Word. From the Washington Evening Star "Mum's the word," said the man who gossips "No." replied Willie Wibbles. "It may have seen once, but now chrysacthemum's the word."

chell service reform means also a civil gension tist.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIT: The five

when they get together collectively at a public dinner; why do they interfere with political peoblems about which they have no knowledge At the Delmonico dinner of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday night great importance was given to the proposed new monumental reform, "the complete divorcement of the Police Department from political influences and the control of elections." How is the Police De-partment to be divorced from the control of elecions unless another Police Department is to be established to control elections ?

POLICE AND ELECTIONS.

What Do the Committee of Seventy Think

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Why is it

that members of the Chamber of Commercial

having sense individually, have no sense at all

At the present time, and under the existing laws, the Police Department has no control over elections except such control as is involved in enforcing the laws which relate to elections, Elections in New York city are conducted by inspectors, ballot and poll clerks, with whose selection the Police Board has actually no more to do than with the appointment of oyster dredgers on Chesapeake Bay or clay eaters on the Orinoco. There are eight election officers in each district, chosen by the two political parties under the authority of their respective State Conventions. The representatives of these parties make up the lists of officers, and these are submitted to the Police Department. Where a racancy occurs, it is filled not by the Police Commissioners, but by the party Chairman The Commissioners have no power of appoint ment and no jurisdiction whatever except to remove a delinquent and submit to those who ecommended him the choice of a substitute The Police Department has nothing to do with the counting of the votes, and it is given the custody of the returns after the canvass, not xclusively, but conjointly with the County Clerk. The official canvass is not made by the Police Board or Its authority, but by the Board of Aldermen, acting as a Board of Supervisors for that purpose. The powers of the Police Department consist: First, in preserving order at the polls, as by law they preserve order at all other places; second, in protecting the election officers in the discharge of their duty as they protect other officials in like manner; third, in arresting, as they do in other cases, those who violate the law either by falsely registering, by fraudulently voting, by tampering with the canvass, by moissting citizens in the exercise of their legal rights, by electioneering within 150 feet of the polling places, or by interfering with the election officers. If any law is not observed It is the duty of the Police Department to arrest the transgressors, and those sections of the law which apply to elections are no exception.

To "completely divorce the Police Departs ment from the control of elections" would be to turn over to some independent authority the maintenance of order and the observance of law on election day, and on the registry days preceding. If the police didn't guard the polis, who would? If the Police Department did not make arrests for violation of law connected with voting, who would? The Bureau of Elections, as it now exists, performs duties of a routine character, which might, readily enough, be consolidated with those which devolve on the County Clerk, but this would make no actual change in the powers now exercised by the Police Department. If the Chamber of Commerce reformers propose to take out of the hands of the Police Department every yestige of connection with elections what they would have to do is this: Establish and equip an election department force to guard the polling places, of which there are 1,142 in town. This would require the appointment of nearly 2,300 persons for such service five days in the year, and these persons would, necessarily, be qualified in knowledge of the election law and able to determine the probable guilt of those transgressing it. More than 9,000 ablebodied men, sound in mind and body, are now, at the public expense, employed in New York city on election day to take charge of the canvass. Why should there be an addition of 2,300 other officials to "police" the polis, a duty which now devolves on the Police Department What would be gained; wherein would political

influences be divorced from the department? In point of fact, control of elections in this city is absolutely and unconditionally partisan. Election officers are the only officials who are chosen not by heads of departments, but by political parties. The source of their authority is a State Convention, and no man can be appointed election officer in New York city who is not ecommended by one or other of the great political parties here. No Mugwump need apply. More than this, the voters of the State have very recently engrafted into the Constitution by a large majority, the proposition that this rule of bipartisanship must hereafter govern the choice of election officers. This makes it permanent. In the face of such considerations, which are of general knowledge outside of th Chamber of Commerce, how absurd seems the contention of the Chamber of Commerce re formers that the Bureau of Elections must be divorced from "political influences" and from

the Police Department. If the Police Department should be supereded by an independent force of men in enforcing the election law, why should they not be superseded by an independent force of men to enforce the drug law, the dairy law, the dental law, the auction law, the oleomargarine law, the Sabbath law, the factory law, the trade mark aw, the game law, the fire law, the opium law and that supreme triumph of enlightened juris-

prudence, the bottle act? The people of the city of New York are taxed \$5,000,000 a year for the requirements of the Police Department to enforce all laws. There is no reason whatever why an exemption should be made in the case of the election laws, which are now observed as carefully, as scrupulously, and as fairly as any laws in a mundane community can be, or are ever likely to be. Every one, outside of the Chamber of Commerce, knows perfectly well that the recent election in this city was as fair an election, so far as the police could make it, as was ever held in the United States. Don't the Chamber of Commerce

men know this? Don't they know anything? The real, radical troubles of these reformers is their contempt for the common people. They are martinets. They believe that the many should be bossed by the few. They aspire to be the few. The rigorous despotism of military life, necessary and justifiable in times of public danger, meets their ideas. A drum-head court martial and plenty of gold lace is their notion of public authority. They want to bess the whole siness, but you may depend upon it they won's be able to. They ought to learn something about New York before trying to instruct anybody.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

low seat at this reform symposium, but really -Counterparts of the great office buildings, as they appear when lighted up, may be seen at night in some of the tall modern apartment hotels on the west side up town, whose brilliantly illuminated windows rise James C. Carter came in, but Mr. Welling was already there. The kernel of the idea was his, only the shell was provided by the others. Instead of monopolizing the glory of victory when at last it came to his impatient spirit, it seemed in lofty tiers.

-A Chinaman's pigtail caused the death of its owner at Northfield, Oregon, a few days ago. The Chinaman fell from a railroad train and rolled clear of the accordingly. As I took no part in the division I can and I do allot the lion's share to Richard wheels, but his long braidswished around and caught in the brake, and he was dragged under the wheels and Ward Greene Welling as only his just due, of which the greed of the Committee of Seventy -A little man clad all in white from top to toe, with

a soft white hat rieft at the crosser, pointed white shoes, white gloves, and no overcoat, attracted the eyes of his fellow massengers on an sterated train the other day. He got off at Franklin square, accom-

other day. He got off at Franklin square, accourpanied by a tiny mulatto, and sped down Fearl street
eyed by all that caught sight of his strange attire.

There are always some actors walking about town
with little or nothing to do but draw their pay. The
understudies of one kind or another are often free of
duty for weeks together, and it sometimes haptere
that the unexpected ancess of a piece put on early in
the susaon leaves an important man or woman of a
stock company without a part, but under contracts,
and, of course, under pay for the whole season.

Well-dressed beggars are by no means unusual in
New York, and some of the most successful among
thom have the facuity of atproaching a man about
town with the engaging frank announcement of a
spree over night and a consequently empty pockets

spree over night and a consequently empty pockets book. The announcement is accompanied by a knowing leer and its offer of a visiting card as post-antes that whatever is lest will be returned. Only the hardened sinner can resist such an appeal.

results will be achieved by this compact, ardent, and youthful Committee of Five than by the Committee of Seventy, so unwieldy and so far enfeebled by meas-grown enperantuation? In the interests of reform, if either is to be retired from the field, should it not rather be the usurping Seventy than the conquering Five?

NEW YORE, Nov. 23. Give attention to the first symptoms of a lung co-plaint, and check the dreaded disease in its inciplen-be using for it. Jayne's Experiorant, a safe, old-thi-inged remody for all after flows of the lungs and bro-cats. Adv.